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EXAMINER

BLACKMAN, ANTHONY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2676

DATE MAILED: 04/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/408,716

**Applicant(s)**

MILLER ET AL.

**Examiner**

ANTHONY J BLACKMAN

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,12-14,16 and 17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,12-14,16 and 17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION*****Response to Arguments***

1. Examiner respectfully interprets recited claim language and the primary reference MARTZ differently from the viewpoint of applicant. MARTZ discloses a second visualization simultaneously of the model visualization that alters visual representations of the model visualization for viewing on the computer screen.

Note: column 10, line 55-column 11, line 10 shows/discloses a cursor/object locator/hot spots, wherein, the movement of the cursor action "...instantly show[s] the object name, attribute name and value". Inherently, The cursor action performs some type of alteration to the first display of records because the action of the scrolling of the cursor "...instantly show[s] the object name, attribute name and value". This cursor action related display of a second view discloses one of many secondary views of the displayed model. Further, MARTZ discloses simultaneous display (note: figure 8, column 4, line 60-column 5, line 10) means. MARTZ applies to "...generation of a plurality of views in the set" because applicant's recited claim language may be broadly interpreted so that the cursor/hot spot means visualizing a second visualization that represents a plurality of views sequentially, the scrolling of the cursor provides a different view of the first visualization. Therefore, applicant's recited claim language provides MARTZ with reasonable means to disclose display of a plurality of secondary views simultaneously with the model view. Examiner does not understand applicant's meaning of "alteration" in view of claims 1-11, 13-14 and 16-17.

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Does alteration correspond to a change of coloring/grey scale? Does alteration correspond to a change of position? Does alteration correspond to a change of size? Does alteration correspond to a change of viewing perspective? Regarding claim 1, what type of alteration is meant by highlighting? Utilization of "alteration" in recited claim language needs to be clarified as explained above. Claims 1-14 and 16-17 will be interpreted as best understood. In hopes of expediting prosecution, STRNATKA et al modifies MARTZ corresponding to an "altered" view of the second view with simultaneous display of the first and second view.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. Claims 1-11, 13-14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Examiner does not understand applicant's meaning of "alteration" in view of claims 1-11, 13-14 and 16-17. Does alteration correspond to a change of coloring/grey scale? Does alteration correspond to a change of position? Does alteration correspond to a change of size? Does alteration correspond to a change of viewing perspective? Regarding claim 1, what type of alteration is meant by highlighting? Utilization of "alteration" in recited claim language needs to be clarified as explained above. Claims 1-14 and 16-17 will be interpreted as best understood.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 13-14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MARTZ, US Patent No. 5,986,673 on view of STRNATKA et al, US Patent No. 5,272,769.

5. As per claim 1, examiner interprets MARTZ to disclose a method of interactively displaying a set of records and their associated attributes (abstract, lines 1-3, column 1, lines 19-20, figure 7, column 6, lines 33-34 and 45-53), comprising: defining a set of graphic images, wherein each graphic image represents a range of values (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10), generating a first surface map of the set of records with (1) graphic images, representing attributes associated with each record in the set, arranged along a first dimension (figure 1, column 2, lines 49-66, and (2) the records, represented by a collection of graphic images, arranged along a second dimension (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); generating a second visual representation of a plurality of the records in the set (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-

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66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); displaying the first surface map and second visual representations such that they appear on a display simultaneously (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); receiving input from a user selecting a subset of the records from the first surface map (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10, however, does not expressly teach altering the second visual representation to highlight the selected subset, simultaneous to displaying the first visual representation. STRNATKA et al suggest altering the second visual representation to highlight the selected subset, simultaneous to displaying the first visual representation (figures 2 and 3 and column 3, line 53-column 4, line 21). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and

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flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

5. As per claim 2, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1. Further, MARTZ disclose wherein the graphic images are color-coded blocks (column 7, lines 11-13, and observe figures 3, 5-7 and 9-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

6. As per claim 3, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, wherein the second visual representation is a galaxy/enlarged/magnified view (figure 3, elements 20, 22, 30 and 34). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and

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database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

7. As per claim 4, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, wherein the records are ordered into groups (column 1, lines 5-11, 48-51, column 2, lines 49-66). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object



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attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

8. As per claim 5, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 4, wherein the groups are ordered based on statistical correlation (figures 1-2, column 1, lines 19-47). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient

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test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

9. As per claim 6, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, wherein the order of display of the attributes associated with the records is based on statistical correlation (figures 1-2, column 1, lines 19-47). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration... (column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

10. As per claim 7, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, wherein the order of display of the attributes associated with the records is based on cluster analysis (figures 1-2 and column 1, lines 19-47). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text

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display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

11. As per claim 8, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, further comprising analyzing an index to determine if one or more of the records in the selected subset is shown in the second visual representation (column 10, line 66 to column 11, line 10 and figure 8). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally

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ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis.

Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

12. As per claim 9, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, further comprising generating a dendogram to indicate relationships between records (figures 1-2, column 1, lines 19-47). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis.

Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an

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efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

13. As per claim 10, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 1, further comprising: determining a text-based identification of the record represented in the selected portion of the first surface map (figure 8, column 10, line 66-column 11, line 10); and displaying the text-based identification (figure 8, column 10, line 66-column 11, line 10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

14. As per claim 13, Examiner interprets MARTZ to suggest A method of interactively displaying a set of records and their corresponding attributes (abstract, lines 1-3, column 1, lines 19-20, figure 7, column 6, lines 33-34 and 45-

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53), comprising: defining a set of graphic images, wherein each graphic image represents a range of values (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); generating a three-dimensional surface map with (1) each record in the set arranged along a first dimension (figure 1, column 2, lines 49-66), (2) graphic images, representing attributes associated with the records, arranged along a second dimension, and (3) the values associated with the attributes arranged along a third dimension (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); generating a second visual representation of a plurality of the records in the set (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); displaying simultaneously, the surface map and the second visual representation (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); receiving input from a user selecting a subset of the records on the surface map (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); analyzing an index to determine if the selected subset is shown in the second visual representation (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10), however, does not expressly teach altering the second visual representation based on the input, when the selected subset is shown in the second visual representation, simultaneous with the displaying the surface map. STRNATKA suggest altering the second visual representation based on the input, when the selected subset is shown in the second visual representation, simultaneous with the displaying the surface map (figures 2 and 3

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and column 3, line 53-column 4, line 21). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

15. As per claim 14, MARTZ as modified meet limitations of claim 13, wherein the three-dimensional surface map may be rotated in any of the three dimensions. Further, MARTZ teaches rotations of all three dimensions (column 6, lines 8-13). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system

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under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

16. As per claim 16, MARTZ suggest An apparatus for interactively displaying a set of records and their associated attributes(abstract, lines 1-3, column 1, lines 19-20, figure 7, column 6, lines 33-34 and 45-53), comprising: at least one memory having program instructions (please refer to figures 11a and 11b both illustrating steps/instructions, column 4, line 60-column 5, line 15, column 6, lines 45-54, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10 and lines 19-25, the steps/instructions include decision making); and at least one processor configured to execute the program instructions to perform the operations (please refer to figures 11a and 11b both illustrating steps/instructions, column 4, line 60-column 5, line 15, column 6, lines 45-54, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10 and lines 19-25, the steps/instructions include decision making)of: defining a set of graphic images, wherein each graphic image represents a range of



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values (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); generating a first surface map with the records of the set arranged along a first dimension and graphic images, representing attributes associated with the records, arranged along a second dimension (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); generating a second visual representation of a plurality of the records in the set; displaying, simultaneously, the first surface map and the second visual representation (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); receiving input from a user selecting a subset of the records from the first surface map (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); and analyzing an index to determine if one or more records in the selected subset are shown in another view (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10), however, does not expressly teach altering the second visual representation based on the input, when one or more records in the selected subset are shown in another view, simultaneous with the displaying the first surface map. STRNATKA suggest altering the second visual representation based on the input, when one or more records in the selected subset are shown in another view, simultaneous with the displaying the first surface map (figures 2 and 3 and column 3, line 53-column 4, line 21).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated

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system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

17. As per claim 17, MARTZ suggests an apparatus for interactively displaying a set of records and their associated attributes(abstract, lines 1-3, column 1, lines 19-20, figure 7, column 6, lines 33-34 and 45-53), comprising: means for defining a set of graphic images, wherein each graphic image represents a range of values(figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); means for generating a first surface map with the records of the set arranged along a first dimension and graphic images(figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10), representing attributes associated with the records, arranged along a second dimension; means for generating a second visual

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representation of a plurality of the records from the set; means for simultaneously displaying the first surface map and the second visual representation (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); means for receiving input from a user selecting a subset of the records on the surface map (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); means for analyzing an index to determine if one or more records in the selected subset are shown in another view (figure 8, column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); however, does not expressly teach means for altering the second visual representation based on the input, when one or more records in the selected subset are shown in the second visual representation, simultaneous with the displaying the first surface map. STRNATKA suggest means for altering the second visual representation based on the input, when one or more records in the selected subset are shown in the second visual representation, simultaneous with the displaying the first surface map (figures 2 and 3 and column 3, line 53-column 4, line 21). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a query system accessing a storage and database generating both graphic and text display of a vehicle emission control system and associated system list/ records that sequentially displays, highlights and further provides an enlarged view of a portion of the emission control system/system under test/comparison/analysis in addition to text editing associated with the displayed, enlarged and highlighted image in a two-dimensional format of STRNATKA et al to modify the "...method of relationally ordering object

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attributes... for data display and analysis of information in a two dimensional or three dimensional format (abstract, lines 1-3)" of MARTZ because both inventions share similar technological environments corresponding to minimal access, storage and display of data for comparison and analysis. Further, STRNATKA et al provides increased user operability and flexibility "[B]y the use of a split screen configuration...(column 4, line 21)" ...to provide[s] for an efficient test protocol (column 4, line 31)".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

18. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

19. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by MARTZ, US Patent No. 5,986,673.

20. As per claim 12, examiner interprets MARTZ to disclose A computer-implemented method of interactively displaying records and their corresponding attributes (abstract, liners 1-3, column 1, lines 19-20, figure 7, column 6, lines 1-5, 33-34 and 45-53), providing a surface map representing a set of records and a set of views for simultaneous display ( figure 8 and column 10, line 55-column 11, line 10; please note the following comparison between Multidimensional similarity (MDS) analysis and the invention of MARTZ-column

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4, line 60-column 5-line 10 and particularly lines 7, 8, 9 and 10 and column 6, lines 1-5 and 45-53); linking the surface map to the set of views, wherein at least one of the views comprises a visual representation of a plurality of the records in the set (column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); receiving an input signal selecting a portion of the surface map (column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10); and indicating, in a view linked to the surface map, a plurality of the records corresponding to the selected portion, simultaneous with the displaying the set of views(column 2, lines 49-66, column 3, lines 6-43, column 10, line 55 to column 11, line 10).

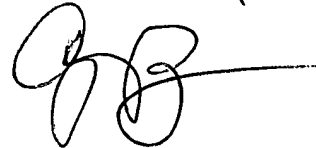
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANTHONY J BLACKMAN whose telephone number is 703-305-0833. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW BELLA can be reached on 703-308-6829. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

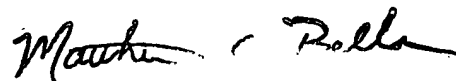
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ANTHONY J BLACKMAN  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2676

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